The People's Advocate.

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The Song of Labor.

With wreaths of shining laurel
The hero's brow is bright;
Deep in the costly marble
His battle names we write;
Who sings the patient thousands
That won for him each fight?

The world rings with their praises
Who conquer land and sea,
By lines of speech electric
Or roads where ships sail free;
Who sings the patient thousands
That wrought each bolt and key?

With reverent love we rescue,
Though centuries despoil,
The statues and the pictures
Of artists' sacred toil;
Who sings the patient thousands
That ground their stone and oil?

Oh, men of sturdy muscle,
By them the world grows fair;
The nameless patient thousands,
Who in no glory share;
But unto toil and danger
Daily their bosoms bare.

The noble, patient thousands!
Oh, careless world and blythe,
Be grateful and unloosen
Each needless chain and withe
And giving them of your triumphs
Their just and honest tithe?

LAURA'S MISTAKE.

Laura had been making out a bill.

Miss Hayden.

To Laura Stetson, Dr.

Satin overskirt	$25 00
Paid out for same	12 00
Pleating skirt, seven bias ruffles, corded on both sides	15 00
Belt, with sash ends baided	1 00
Total	$53 00

"That's all," said the tired girl, letting her pencil drop, and breathing a sigh of relief.

"I hope she will pay to-night," murmured Mrs. Stetson.

"She is well aware of our needs," was the sad reply. At the same time she carries her old habits of saving into her new life, for she knows I shall not charge one-half the price that a regular dressmaker would. She would have to pay Mme. Joliffe $100 at the least."

"Well, its a shame," replied her mother, "that you can't get the regular price when you do your work as well. Time was when your father could have bought and sold Walter Hayden, and now you must work your fingers off for his daughter, who has neither your education, nor——"

"Oh, don't mamma!" pleaded Laura, with a little laugh that was partly hysterical. "You only make it worse for me, you see, calling up old times. Just say it will all come right in the Fall, as papa used to," and with the smile still on her lips she turned the troubled eyes away.

For poor, proud Laura, earning a scanty living for her mother and herself, had a memory of the Haydens hidden in her heart.

When Bart Ha den had gone away, only a year before, she had thought of him for months after, nay, even till now, with quickened pulses and heightened color. The Haydens were not wealthy then; but within a short time they had come into a fortune, and it was rumored that young Bart was also growing rich through lucky speculation.

It was just nine months since the death of Laura's father. He had dropped down suddenly, while apparently in the full enjoyment of health; and after the funeral it was found that his affairs were in a very tangled condition. In fact, only a small house was left to the widow, through the consideration of creditors, and that far from comfortably furnished.

Laura, the child of wealth and fashion, her father's idol, a delicate, thoroughbred, elegant girl, who had heretofore sunned herself in the warm rays of prosperity, and hardly knew whether she had a heart or not, proved herself a heroine. Whatever she could find to do, she worked at with all her heart. Plain sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, for which she had a talent, and concerning which she had often laughingly said that if she had not been rich she might have been famous, everything was undertaken willingly. She accepted the situation, though not without some struggles with pride and many secret tears. Mrs. Stetson thought of the time when a carriage was at the call of her beautiful darling.

"Dear, can't I take it?" she asked gazing at her anxiously. "You look ill."

"I am ill—that is, my head aches; but the walk will do me good," Laura responded, trying to look bright. "Do you think I would let you carry home my work? No, indeed!" and she bent over and kissed her mother's forehead.

Out in the open air she felt better. The previous depression from which she suffered gradually left her, and she became interested in the sights and sounds about her. Some of her former acquaintances passed her, a few with a nod of recognition, but most without noticing her at all — little stings these were, but she held her bundle firmly, lifted her head a trifle, and passed bravely on. Turning a corner she came full upon an unexpected tableau. A smartly dressed boy, with a feather in his cap, kicked and struggled with his nurse, who vainly pulled the obstinate child till her face was purple.

"Why, Lucy! Why, Benny!" exclaimed Laura, for the girl was nurse-girl at [illegible]dens', and Benny the [illegible] of the house. "What's [illegible]" said the girl, nearly crying. "When he makes up his mind, it's a tiger he is, miss. Jest see him now?"

Laura spoke a few words to the boy in a low tone, and he ceased struggling for a moment.

"Wear all at sixes and sevens," said the nurse, "and the misses is orful nervous. Mr. Barth's just returned from Californy, without no warning, and brought a beautiful young lady with him. I do suppose it's his wife, from what I heard—and it quite upset the misses, and made such a time. Now, Benny, there's that policeman; so you better come."

Laura heard, and for a moment street and houses whirled round so that she had much to do to keep herself from fainting. The words rang in her ears. "I do suppose it's his wife." The strange and sudden revulsion of feeling passed, however, leaving her deadly pale. Certainly Bart had a perfect right to get married; a perfect right to forget her—of course he had. Men had done such things ever since the flood, and would probably, to the end of time.

The blood burnt her face now; but as she came in sight of the dwelling it receded, leaving her pale and almost faint.

She stormed at herself for being so supremely foolish; but the tears were very near her tired eyes, for all that.

Huge trunks blocked up the hall. A loud, cheery voice sounded, that struck woefully against her heart; and the first person she saw was stalwart, handsome Bart Hayden, just coming forward as he issued his orders to the men who were taking the boxes up stairs.

"Laura—my dear Miss Stetson!" exclaimed the young man, hurrying toward her.

But Laura's face was like steel. She made a cold little bow.

"Welcome home, Mr. Hayden," she said, in a set, cold voice. "I came to bring some——" she could not say work—"something for your sister. I generally go to her room. Is she there?"

He fell back a little. Strange how the light went out of his face.

"I—I rather think she may be engaged," he said in a blundering, confused way; there might have been a little anger in the voice, "but—yes, perhaps you had better go up," and he turned on his heel.

"He didn't like to speak of his wife, and no wonder," half sobbed Laura to herself.

"What in the deuce makes her act so coldly?" muttered young Hayden; then in a tenderer voice, "poor little thing! it's pride, I suppose; but she might have seemed just the least bit glad to see me, I think," and then he kicked a box out of his path, and went moodily to the door.

Anne Hayden was alone.

"So glad you brought it," she cried; "and oh! doesn't it look beautiful?" and she shook out the creamy satin with exclamations of delight.

"Sit down, won't you? I've so much to tell you. Bart has come home."

"Yes, I know it; but I can't wait—not a second. It will be getting dusk, and—and——." She grew desperate with the fear that Anne should see the tears, and stooping snatched up the bill, and placed it in the hand of her patroness.

"Oh, so sorry! Suppose you won't mind waiting for the pay till next week?"

"We are out of coal and wood," said Laura, her cheeks crimson, "and, in fact, we need the money."

"Dear me! Dear me! I was so thoughtless as to spend every cent I had. But stop—I'll go down and ask Bart."

Laura felt as if she could sink through the floor,

"Stop!" she said, detaining Anne by a hold on her arm, her face quite white and proud again. I can wait—never mind."

"I'll run round, perhaps. Must you go? You don't know how much I've to tell you. Well, then, good night."

Laura had not worn her veil. The tears were running down her cheeks as she hastily descended the steps of the house, and Bart Hayden, who happened to be there, saw them. Oh! the humiliation to that proud spirit! She threw a half-defiant glance at the pitying face, then, with a gesture that repelled him, she almost flew down the street, nor hardly drew a breath till she was at home.

How dreary and meager it all looked! the few cheap dishes, the scanty table cloth, the half-covered floor, the worn-out chintz on chairs and lounge.

"I'm dreadful tired, mamma; let me lie down," she cried in a suppressed voice and threw herself on the creaking old lounge.

"What is the matter, my darling? I see—she didn't pay, of course; and not a stick of wood in the house. Oh! the heartlessness, the wickedness of those who are rich!"

A loud rap. Laura hid her face. Her mother answered the call and in strode Bart Hayden, almost defiantly.

"At least you will welcome me, Mrs. Stetson," he said, the old, fine ring in his voice.

Laura sat up, calm and cold again.

"Anne sent this by me," he said, and laid a sealed envelope on the table.

"When did you get home?" asked Mrs. Stetson as soon as she had recovered from her surprise.

"Only a few hours ago," was Bart's reply. "I brought cousin Jack's wife with me; she was ordered home for her health, and Jack couldn't leave, so I took Mattie in charge. Poor girl. I am afraid home is not going to help her much, or, indeed, anything else."

Laura made an almost imperceptible movement. She was far from cold now; her very temples burned.

"Well, good night," he said, stealing a glance at Laura as he arose, after answering Mrs. Stetson's inquiries. "I've done my errand, and Mrs. Stetson, you, at least, will let me come sometimes and talk with you, won't you, for the sake of old times?"

"To be sure!" was the quick answer, "if you will come to so humble a place. You see how the wheel has gone round with us. Poor Mr. Stetson——"

"Yes, I heard," he said, pityingly, "long ago, Anne wrote me. But I am not one of the fickle kind, Mrs. Stetson."

This with a reproachful glance at Laura.

"Good-night!" he said the next minute, and bowed to both women.

He had reached the door, when a faint voice called:

"Bart!"

He came back with half-suppressed eagerness in his manner; his glance wary, but anxious.

"I was just a little rude to-night," she said, looking dangerously beautiful in her humiliation. "Please forget it."

"Indeed I will; and he seized her pretty hands, his eyes radiant. "I understand! Oh, yes! I quite understand—you were always such a sensitive creature!" So you forgive me, eh?" he blundered.

"It was you who were to forgive me, I believe," said Laura, demurely, her lips quivering, ready to cry and to laugh, too.

"Mrs. Stetson, will you allow me to whisper?" asked straightforward Bart.

"Certainly!" said the old lady, her heart beating quicker. What was going to happen? Had poverty done its worst for them? Was there, indeed, bright hope for the future?

Bart put his full, shining beard, close to Laura's ear, and the second time said the mystic words that so long lingered in her memory.

Laura did not repulse him. He felt then that her heart belonged to him, that it had never gone out to any other.

A Persistent Gimlet Man.

"I should like to sell you a gimlet," said a careworn-looking man, as he walked into an office the other day.

"We have no use for one," replied the cashier.

"But you should always look into the misty future," went on the fiend, demurely. "Next winter you will want to make holes in your boot-heels, so you can get your skates on."

"I use club skates—no straps required."

"You may want to screw some boards together some time. The old-fashioned method of driving the screw in with a hammer is pernicious, as it deteriorates the tenacity of the fangs of the screw, as it were."

"Nothing to day, sir."

"This gimlet also hets as a cork-screw."

"I don't want it."

"It may be used as a tack-hammer, a cigar-holder, and a tooth-brush."

"I don't want it."

"It is has an eraser, a pen, an ink-stand, a table for computing compound interest, and a lunch-box attachment."

"I can't help it; I don't want it."

"I know you don't; you'r one of those mean men that won't buy a gimlet unless it has a restaurant and a trip to Europe and an Italian opera company attached. You're the kind of a man who would live near an electric light to save a gas bill."

And the peddler walked out with his mental plumage on the perpendicular.—*New York Star.*

Measuring by the Eye.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* suggests that the childern should be exercised in measuring by the eye. He says that years ago, when he went to school in a little weather-beaten schoolhouse, the scholars had most exciting contests over the teacher's favorite exercise of having them estimate with the eye the size and weight of different objects in the room.

He would hold up his cane and have each scholar tell how long he thought it was, and it was a lucky child that could come within a half a foot of the right length.

He would measure an urchin and then have the scholars try to reproduce the measure on the wall. He would mark off an inch, or a foot, or a yard, in some conspicious place, and then see how near anybody could come to chalking the same length up on the blackboard.

And it was astonishina how wide astray one would go. The fact is, our eyes deceive us ridiculously, even upon the commonest things.

At first thought which would you say was the taller, a three-year-old child, or a barrel of flour? And could anything but actual measurement convince you that the same child is half as high as a six-footer?

There is on old saying that a child two years old is half as tall as he ever will be, and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily believe it, but not before.

There are 390 educated female physicians in active practice in twenty-six states of our Union—the majority in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, died September 19th, at 10:35 o'clock, P. M., at Elberon, near Long Branch, N. J., whither he was removed from Washington city on the 6th inst., from the wounds received on Saturday, the 2nd of July, at the hands of the assassin, Charles Guiteau. President Garfield has fallen with his robes of office yet new upon him, less than seven months from the day when, amid the salvos of cannon and the applause of thousands of his fellow-citizens and the good wishes of millions, he took the oath of office and was formally inducted into the chief magistracy of the Union. The weeks of anxious suspense, of hope alternating with fear, which have elapsed since the electric wire flashed to the ends of the country and over the civilized world on the fatal morning the startling intelligence that the President of the United States had been ruthlessly, wantonly shot down in the city of Washington, and lay prostrate in the executive mansion, will hardly lessen the shock of the terrible reality of his death. It seemed so unnatural, so cruel, that people hardly comprehended at first that it could be true. And when the particulars of the shooting became known, and the grave, almost desperate character of the wound was understood, the President was so vigorous, so strong, so brave, that although hoping almost against hope, everybody eagerly fastened upon the least indication that seemed to augur a favorable result, and clung to the smallest encouragement. But that result was not to be, and today the President lies dead at Elberon, and the American people are face to face with the bloody, shameful, horrible fact that for the second time in sixteen years the freely-chosen ruler of a free people has fallen by the hand of an assassin.

Vice-President Arthur was sworn in as President of the United States, immediately upon receipt of the news of the death of the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST HOUR.

"As he turned his head, in awaking, I rose and took hold of his hand. I was on the left-hand side of the bed, as he lay. I remarked, 'You had a nice comfortable sleep.' He then said, 'Oh, Swain this is terrible pain'—placing his right hand on his breast, about over the region of the heart. I asked him if I could do anything for him. He said, 'Some water.' I went to the other side of the room, and poured about an ounce and a half of Poland water into a glass, and gave him to drink. He took the glass in his hand, I raising his head as usual, and he drank the water very naturally. I then handed the glass to the colored man Daniel, who came in during the time I was getting the water. Afterward I took a napkin and wiped his forehead, as he usually perspired on awaking. He then said; 'Oh, Swaim, this terriable pain; press your hand on it.' I laid my hand on his cnest. He then threw both hands up to the side and about on a line with his head, and exclaimed: 'Oh, Swaim; can't you stop this?' and again, 'Oh, Swaim.' I then saw him looking at me with a staring expression. I asked him if he was suffering much pain. Receiving no answer, I repeated the question, with no result. I then concluded that he was either dying, or was having a severe spasm, and called to Daniel, who was at the door, to tell Dr. Bliss and Mrs. Garfield to come in immediately, and glanced at the small clock hanging on the chandelier nearly over the foot of his bed, and I saw that it was ten minuets past 10 o'clock. Dr. Bliss came in within two or three minuets. I told Daniel to bring the light, a little candle, which habitually set behind a screen near the door. When the light shone full in his face I saw that he was dying. When Dr. Bliss came in a moment after I said, "Doctor, have you any stimulants; he seems to be dying?" He took hold of his wrist, as if feeling for his pulse, and said, 'Yes, he is dying.' I then said to Daniel to run and alarm the house. At that moment Colonel Rockwell came in, when Dr. Bliss said, 'Let us rub his limbs,' which we did.

"In a very few moments Mrs. Garfield came in and said, 'What does this mean?' and a moment after exclaimed, O, why am I made to suffer this cruel wrong?' At 10.35 P. M. he breathed his last, calmly and peaceably. At this final moment the following persons were present: Mrs. Garfield and Mollie, Drs. Bliss, Agnew and Boynton, General Swaim, Colonel and Mrs. Rockwell, J. Stanley Brown, C. O. Rockwell and Daniel Spriggs."

NOTES AND OPINIONS

The train bearing the distinguished dead President and family with the members of the cabinet, President Arthur and other distinguished guests, left Elberon at ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, and arrived at Washington at 4:44 P. M. The corpse was taken directly to the rotunda of the Capitol, where it will lie in state until removed to Cleveland where the remains will be buried.

On leaving the Capitol, President Arthur was driven directly to the residence of Senator Jones, of Nevada, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city. Mrs. Garfield expressed her sincere desire not again to see the White House, where she had passed so many days of sorrow and anxiety; and she will not visit it while in the city, but will remain at the residence of General MacVeagh.

The total subscription to the Mrs. Garfield fund amounts now to $145,000, which, no doubt, will be largely increased since the death of the President.

Never in the history of nations has transpired such universal sympathy as is developed for the dead President and his heroic wife.

Mr. John Walter, M. P., proprietor of the London *Times*, who is now on a visit to the United States, sent to his journal the following telegram from Chicago: "The mournful aspect of this city, in which all the public buildings, hotels and principal stores and private residences are draped in black, bears witness to the deep and universal sense of a national bereavement which pervades all classes. President Garfield was not merely respected as the Chief Magistrate of the great republic; he was regarded as the impersonation of all the best and noblest qualities which can adorn a private citizen, and his los is felt to be irreparable."

MEDICAL RECORD OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S CASE.

The History of the Case Is one of the Most Peculiar in the Annals of Surgery.

July 2—9.20 A. M.—President shot in Baltimore and Potomac depot, Washington, D. C.
July 7. Hopeful of recovery.
July 23. Relapse, rigor and chills.
July 24. Operation—discovery of pus sack.
July 26. Incision enlarged and removal of splinters of bone, etc.
July 30. Experimenting with electro-induction balance for discovering location of the bullet.
August 2. Extremely hopeful.
August 7. Bad febrile symptoms.
August 8. Second operation. Discharge of pus through lower incision in back.
August 9. The President wrote his name.
August 10. He signed an extradition paper.
August 11. He wrote a letter to his mother.
August 14. Nausea, vomiting and physical prostration.
August 18. Inflammation of the right parotid gland.
August 19. Drainage-tube inserted nine inches deeper in wound in back.
August 21. Vomited twice during the afternoon.
August 23. Surgeons first acknowledge the existence of septicemia for ten days.
August 24. Suppuration of the parotid gland; incision and discharge of pus; consultation of doctors, to which Dr. Agnew was hurriedly called.
August 25. Another consultation, at which it was decided that the President could not be removed.
August 26. The President's mind wandered during the night. The parotid gland discharged through the ear.
August 27. Pus more frequent and patient feebler. Discharge of pus from the parotid gland through the ear.
August 28. The President ate some milk toast. Another incision was made above the swollen gland, followed by discharge of healthy-looking pus. The wound rather less indolent.
August 29. Another incision near the parotid gland, followed by a fair discharge of healthy-looking pus in the evening. The parotid swelling perceptibly diminishing.
August 30. Another incision on the lower side of the face; glandular swelling diminishing more freely.
August 31. Discovery of an opening from the gland into the mouth. Swelling diminishing; increased relish for food.
September 2. The President appears better than for some days. He has taken more nourishment; little change in the wound; restless during the night.
September 3. Parotid swelling continues to discharge and diminish in size. Ate a fair breakfast of milk-toast and some reed birds. In the evening he vomited. The surgeons determined to remove the President from Washington, to escape the malarial fever, which threatened death. Long Branch decided on as more convenient for the surgeons.
September 4. The President vomited about 1 o'clock A. M., but slept well the most of the night. During the day no returns of the irritability of the stomach. Improvement of the parotid gland, and contour of the face restored. More fatigue after dressing of the wound.
September 5. The hottest day and night of a very hot summer.
September 6. Successful removal of the President over the Pennsylvania railroad to Long Branch.
September 7. Drs. Reyburn, Barnes and Woodward, retired from the corps of officiating surgeons. The patient partakes of solid food again, and feels better.
September 8. The President's condition encouraging.
September 10. The President partakes of solid food, consisting of two reed birds and a piece of toast. Secretary Windom calls upon the patient.
September 11. A bad day for the President. Evidences found of an abcess in the right lung.
September 12. The President is more comfortable and talks with Postmaster-General James upon business matters.
September 13. The President taken out of bed and resting for half an hour in a reclining chair.
September 14. Unmistakable improvement shown in the President's case. He again rests on a reclining chair.
September 15. The physicians for the first time acknowledge in their bulletins that the President is suffering from blood poisoning.
September 16. The President worse.
September 17. Grave apprehensions aroused. The President is siezed with a severe chill.
September 18. A little improvement in the President's condition during the day, but in the evening he is seized with another chill.
September 19. The President is attacked by a chill at the morning examiniation, and displays a vigor in combating it that astonishes the doctors. He calls for a looking-glass and surveys his wasted features. Is more comfortable in the afternoon, and his condition is thought a trifle more comfortable, but at 10 o'clock begins to sink rapidly, and dies at 10.35.

It is no wonder if he who reads, converses and meditates, improves in knowledge. By the first, a man converses with the dead, by the second, with the living, and by the third, with himself. So that he appropriates to himself all the knowledge which can be got from those who have lived and from those now alive.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Lake Okeechobee region in South Florida, it is found, produces a native variety of the India-rubber tree.

The butter product of the United States for 1880 has been estimated at 1,000,000,000 and the cheese product at 300,000,000 pounds.

The Japanese government has created a Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of fostering the agricultural interests of the country.

A great cavern has been found in lava beds near El Rita, Arizona. It abounds in picturesque passages and springs of ice-cold water, has many chambers and halls, and is likely to attract crowds of visitors.

A correspondent in *Vick's Monthly* says that by placing the stem of a freshly cut tuberose or other white flower into diluted scarlet ink for a short time the liquid will be drawn up into the veins, coloring them in a pleasing manner.

The families of Loves and Stills, conspicuous in the Indian territory, have long been divided by a deadly feud. Lately a Love and a Still became matrimonially engaged, and it was agreed on all hands that the wedding should be the occasion of making a lasting peace. The gathering was large, and at first greatly given to smiles, kindly words, and hand-shaking; but it was soon observed that nearly every male guest carried a pistol, and before night weapons came into general use. Two men were killed and several wounded.

Possibilities of Cotton Production.

It may be well to remark at the outset that the production of cotton in the South is practically without limit. It was 1830 before the American crop reached 1,000,000 bales, and the highest point ever reached in the days of slavery was a trifle above 4,500,000 bales. The crop of 1880-81 is about 2,000,000 in excess of this, and there are those who believe that a crop of 8,000,000 bales is among the certainties of the next few years. The heavy increase in the cotton crop is due entirely to the increase of cotton acreage brought about by the use of fertilizers. Millions of acres of land, formerly thought to be beyond possible limit of the cotton belt, have been made the best of cotton lands by being artificially enriched. In North Carolina alone the limit of cotton production has been moved twenty miles northward and twenty miles westward, and the half of Georgia on which no cotton was grown twenty years ago now produces fully half the crop of the State. The "area of low production" as the Atlantic States are brought to the front by artificial stimulation is moving westward and is now central in Alabama and Florida. But the increase in acreage, as large as it is, will be but a small factor in the increase of production, compared to the intensifying the cultivation of the land now in use. Under the present loose system of planting, the average yield is hardly better than one bale to three acres. This could be easily increased to a bale an acre. In Georgia five bales have been raised on one acre, and a yield of three bales to the acre is credited to several localities. President Morehead, of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planters' Association, says that the entire cotton crop of the present year might have been easily raised in fourteen counties along the Mississippi River. It will be seen, therefore, that the capacity of the South to produce cotton is practically limitless, and when we consider the enormous demand for cotton goods now opening up from new climes and peoples, we may conclude that the near future will see crops compared to which the crop of the past year, worth $300,000,000, will seem small.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Lead Pencil Manufacture.

E. P. Clark is employing about 10 hands and making about 4,000 lead pencils a day. He buys his cedar in Florida, and it is received here in slabs of pencil length, of two thicknesses, one for the lead to go in, and the other to cover over it, as you will see by examining the end of any lead pencil. Four little grooves are sawed in the thicker slabs, for the leads, which are kept in hot glue and taken out one by one and inserted in the grooves. Then the thin slab is glued to the leaded slab, and thus united they are run through a molding machine, four pencils coming from each slab. After the ends are rasped by an invention of Mr. Clark, the pencils are run between grooved wheels, at considerable pressure, for the only finish they get. This burnishes them, and they are then tied in dozens and boxed for sale, mostly in plain woods, and of three degrees of hardness. Ticonderoga graphite is used. It comes in a fine black powder, and is mixed with German white clay, about half and half, and then ground with moisture, forming a paste. This is pressed in dies into lengths of four leads, which are cut and then baked at enormous temperature. The pencils sell at 85 cents, $1.50 and $2 a gross, and they are good pencils, writing smoothly and evenly. Mr. Clark says he makes 100 per cent. selling the pencils at 85 cents a gross, and the retailers make a good thing selling them at a cent a piece. The graphite costs 25 cents a pound and the clay little more than the freight, and the more clay used in the leads, the harder they will be. Mr. Clark makes several other small articles besides his indelible pencil, of which latter he sells about $300 worth a month, and sends to all parts of the world. The cedar used for these pencils is cut from fallen trees in Florida swamps.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

At last, the sad tidings, "It's all over; he is dead," is conveyed throughout the land. The Nation, whose chief citizen he was, mourns most bitterly. Eighty days of suspense had accustomed it to look tearfully on the recumbent form of James A. Garfield and watch with painful solicitude all the fluctuations of pulse, temperature and respiration; yet in admiration of his heroic nature under the intensest of suffering. It hoped against hope, for it could not feel that its chosen son, so recently inducted into office, amid imposing demonstrations, having organized an administration which bade fair to be in many respects, one of the best it has been our fortune to see, would be thus summarily and ruthlessly taken from active service while upon the threshold of his administration and the full vigor of his physical, moral and intellectual powers.

But he is dead—a martyr to an unflinching devotion to duty! He lives forever in history the noblest example of the possibilities of our government. His name henceforth, side by side with those of Washington and Lincoln, takes its place as one of the four patriots nearest the popular heart, indissolubly connected and associated with the Nation and its history.

Fitted as James A. Garfield was by nature, his acquirements and his long experience in public affairs there was every reason to believe that had he lived his career as President would have been as illustrious as his prior public services had been pre eminently valuable; but one thing is now assured beyond all peradventure—over the open grave all sections, all parties, all races—Confederate and Unionist, black and white, Northern and Southern man—in fraternal grasp unite in doing such tribute to his memory as the most brilliant administration could not have won.

Then live on in perpetual youth James A. Garfield! not beyond recognition, Garfield with his body emacted, a beclonded mind and weakening energies; but James A. Garfield, the plucky canal boy; the ambitious college student; the successful instructor and professor; the maiden legislator; the daring and dashing general; the noble statesman; the untarnished politician; the victorious President—always Christian, scholar, gentleman! *Transeat in exemplum.*

MRS. GARFIELD.

The Nation grieves for its illustrious dead whose best energies were devoted to its service; but it also sympathizes with his aged mother and his widow. Never was scene more tender and beautiful than the greeting he gave them after his inaugural address. Never did woman bear up more bravely than she on the reception of the terrible news on the fated July 2. Never has woman endured with more fortitude the eleven weeks of affliction which have been hers. Never did woman when physicians, bed watchers and nurses had given up inspire them to renewed efforts to battle again for the life of her husband.

Now at a critical period of her life she is left alone. It is a terrible shock, equalled only by the cruel shot of the assassin. Let us all help her bear up under it.

The fund raised in her behalf will be rapidly increased and she be left beyond anxiety or care for support for herself or her children.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN containing the mortal remains of our late president arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot, Wednesday afternoon about half past four o'clock. The military and masonic escort were drawn up in line and to the slow measured notes of a dirge, the procession marched to the capital where the body lay in state.

Thousands of people from this city and surrounding states thronged the approaches to the rotunda and viewed the remains with tearful eyes, Wednesday night, Thursday and Friday.

A WEIRD FANCY.

When the groups began to reassemble wondering what could be done to pass away another evening there was one who said: "It is very curious, Garfield has a vein of superstition in his nature, perhaps you had better call it piety. He believes in presentiments and dates and is fond in conversation of drawing influences from personal experiences. It might almost be deemed by the world a superstition Do you know that this is the day of Chickamanga? Eighteen years ago General Garfield won his commission as a major general by his personal gallantry on the field of a battle which will live in history and is one of the most terrible strifes in the civil war."

"How odd that is!" was the response. How strange it would be if General Garfield should find that the anniversary of his fame would have for him a more momentous significance.—*N. Y. Herald.*

About half past nine o'clock Dr. Bliss had written on the tablets which were used for the midnight memoranda, the instructions for the nurses during the night, at what hours medicine should administered and in what quantity, closing as all the instructions have closed, that in case of emergency nothing should be done until he himself had been called. When he had made the memoranda he drew it from the pad of which it was a part and found that it was the last sheet. He remarked the fact to General Swain and said:

"It don't signify, although if we were superstitious in the presence of this crisis we might misinterpret its meaning."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Memory

This little poem, from the pen of the President was written before his first term in Congress—hence some twenty years ago. The last lines are all but a prophecy.

'Tis beauteous night; the stars look brightly down
Upon the earth, decked in her robe of snow,
No light gleams at my window, save my own,
Which gives its cheer to midnight and to me.
And now, with noiseless step, sweet memory comes
And leads me gently through her twilight realms
What poet's tuneful lyre has ever sung,
Or delicate pen e'er portrayed,
The enchanted, shadowy land where memor dwells?
It has its valleys cheerless, lone and drear,
Dark-shaded by the mournful cypress tree;
And yet its sunlit mountain tops are bathed
In Heaven's own blue. Upon its craggy cliffs,
Robed in the dreamy light of distant years,
Are clustered joys serene of other days.
Upon its gentle sloping hillsides bend
The weeping willows o'er the sacred dust
Of dear departed ones; and yet in that land.
Where'er our footsteps fall upon the shore,
They that were sleeping rise from out the dust
Of death's long, silent years, and round us stand.
As erst they did before the prison tomb
Received their clay within its voiceless halls.
The heavens that bend above that land are hung
With clouds of various hues Some dark and chill,
Surcharged with sorrow, cast with sombre shade
Upon the sunny, joyous land below.
Others are floating through the dreamy air,
White as the falling snow, their margins tinged
With gold and crimsoned hues; their shadows fall
Upon the flowery meads and sunny slopes,
Soft as the shadow of an angel's wing.
When the rough battle of the day is done,
And evening's peace falls gently on the heart,
I bound away across the noisy years,
Unto the utmost verge of memory's land,
Where earth and sky in dreamy distance meet,
And memory dim with dark oblivion joins,
Where woke the first remembered sounds that fell
Upon the ear in Childhood's early morn,
And, wandering thence along the rolling years,
I see the shadow of my former self
Gliding from childhood up to man's estate.
The path of youth winds down through many a vale,
And on the brink of many a dread abyss,
From out whose darkness comes no ray of light
Save that a phantom dances o'er the gulf
And beckons toward the verge. Again the path
Leads o'er the summit where the sunbeams fall;
And thus in light and shade, sunshine and gloom
Sorrow and joy, the life path leads along.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Mr. Arthur does not become President by a method of his own seeking or choice. Could he escape the responsibilities the would positively refuse to be other than Vice President, the office to which he was elected. But, he is now President, and it becomes all good citizens to yield him a cheerful support, judging him by his merits. We believe he will prove a good President. We therefore cry, "Long live President Arthur!"

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Compulsory separate schools based on color cannot be defended on legal grounds; for they are in violation of the spirit of the amendments to the Constitution and the Civil Rights Bill, which prohibit any discrimination based on "color or previous condition of servitude." City after city, State after State, has abolished these proscriptive schools, either in deference to a more liberal public sentiment or in obedience to a judicial mandate, so that throughout the North and West, as a rule, no child is proscribed from any public school on the ground of color or race. Indiana, we believe is the only State in which proscriptive schools exist, and Southern Ohio, by a law of natural selection, still adheres to this custom of the past.

There is another argument against proscriptive schools in the sections in which they have been abolished, and this argument exerted a powerful influence towards their abolition. The colored population is so sparse, compared with that of the whites, that the expense of separate schools is relatively greater than that of the white schools, and successful grading is rendered out of the question. In all such places separate schools was another name for inferior schools and are proach to our much boasted public school system, besides doing more to perpetuate discriminations based on color than all other causes combined.

Indefensible as compulsory separate schools are, their establishment and continuance, as a matter of public policy in such a place as Washington, for instance, where the colored population is sufficiently numerous and compact for properly classified schools for efficient teachers, giving substantially the same benefits in both white and colored schools, is quite another and different question from that presented for consideration in the North and West. And it needs separate treatment.

Let it be distinctly understood that any law which compels a parent or guardian because of color, to send his children to a designated school is unjust, and humiliating because proscriptive, and it is the first duty of Congress to have the law properly amended. But such a law need not close a single colored school now in existence. All that is necessary is to permit any parent, who choses to do so, to send his child to the school most convenient of access. There would be very few indeed of colored children sent to what are now termed "white" schools—in fact, the proportion would be considerably less than the number of colored attendants in white churches. In the city of Philadelphia the Roberts Vaux Grammar School for colored children, and taught mainly by colored teachers, is side by side with a school building hitherto exclusively occupied by white pupils. Since the new law has gone in force few of the colored children have been withdrawn either to attend the adjoining school or those located in districts nearer to their homes. Whatever change there is will be gradual, but permanent. The abolition of colored schools in localities where such schools can't well be organized, where the colored youth receive their proportion of the school fund, at the sacrifice of competent colored teachers would not be unmixed good.

Only a few avocations are open to the Negro. His voice is constantly raised against the discrimination manifested against him in business houses, in trades, and the civil service. All his conventions are directed to the formation of plans and organizations by which his proportionate representation can be obtained; therefore, to advise a policy which would at once close many a now open door would be suicidal. We do not believe Prof. Gregory—who would be without his present occupation, had he to look for it in a white University—intends anything of the kind. His only aim is to assert his rights as a citizen, and as such and only so far, has his course our approval.

IT IS A VERY BAD habit for managers of Sunday School reviews and other similar exercises to invite several persons before hand to be present to deliver addresses when opportunity under the circumstances can only be afforded a few. In some cases, valuable time is spent in preparation, and thus practically wasted. The habit is bad in other respects. Were opportunity afforded all, the children's minds would be dissipated by the multiplicity of counter impressions and much harm done.

A WRITER in the *Evening Post*, of Louisville, Ky., wants to know "why is it that Negro women never kiss each other?" He is "over sixty years old, visited Africa and Hayti, and been surrounded by Negroes all his life. He says further:

"When two white ladies who are friends, meet, they rush into each others arms and kiss, each declare she never saw the other look better, and mutual praises and admiration are exchanged." Two negro women meet, no matter how warm and endearing the friendship between them, maintain a respectable distance, inquire after each other's health, and enter at once upon the subject upon which they desire to converse."

He thus concludes:

"It may be said that kissing is the offspring of love and the finer sensibilities of nature, and that the Negro lacks the refinement for such delicate expressions of sentiment. Whatever the cause the fact stands that Negro women never kiss."

The Conservator, of Chicago, Ill., opposed the pilgrimage movement of colored people to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. It says:

"Great honor was due him because he was found equal to the emergency. He obeyed fearlessly the dictates of stern necessity and succeeding ages will bless his memory. The emancipation proclamation was a creature born of necessity, rather than philanthropy. The President himself said that he desired to *save the Union;* the welfare of the slave was an afterthought. If the Union could have been preserved without molesting slavery the Negroes of America would have been picking cotton in Mississippi, and skulking among the canebrakes of Louisiana today.

"Allwise Providence overruled! The voice of self-preservation called for universal freedom, President Lincoln obeyed that voice.

"Obedience was life, disobedience would have brought national dismemberment and death. He saw the path of duty and delayed not. All honor to his name. Let us lord him as a benefactor, honor him as a statesman, and revere him as a martyr. But let not appreciation impeach our judgment. He was not a God, nor should his tomb be the freedman's Mecca"

PERSONAL

Last Saturday Bishop Payne presided at the Methodist Council in London.

Bishop Miles of the C. M. E. Church and Rev. F. M. Hamilton of the same denominatiin occupied the pulpit at Israel Church last Sabbath and left this week for conference.

Hon. R. B. Elliott delivered an excellent lecture, under the auspices of the American's Club on the 14th inst. at the Centrat Church New Orleans. His subject "The paramount necessity of Education for the preservation of Republican Institutions was handled in a most masterly manner. It fills nearly seven columns in the *Louisianian.*

The death of Miss Mattie Stewart, following so closely upon the death of her sister Hattie, will awaken the strongest feelings of condolence in the minds of the entire community for Mr. and Mrs Carter A. Stewart. Before the tears occasioned by the death of Hattie had dried away another copious fountain is opened.

Mr. D. W. Washington of the Memphis, Tenn. post office and Mr J. Thomas Turner one of the teachers of the public schools of the same city spent a few days in our city last and this week *en route* to Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Mr. Turner is a delegate to the Triennial Conference of the P. G. M's. Councils of the G. U. O. of O. F.

Rev. J. C. Price of Newbern, N. C., delegate from the A. M. E. Zion Church, to the Methodist Council just held in London, judging from newspaper and telegraphic reports, has been declared "one of the most acceptable speakers" the gathering. His address in which he showed what Methodism has done for the Negro is reported by one the editorial staff of the *Independent* visiting London to have been "a remarkable one." Mr. Price is quite a fine looking specimen of his race, tall and commanding, his skin a beautiful black his features keen and regular, and he has a very winning address. He is a graduate of the collegiate and the theological departments of Lincoln University.

Colored Men as Mechanics and What They are Doing

BY ISAAC MYERS.

ER. DDITOR:—A good deal has been said about the colored man having a "fair chance in the race of life," and it is very true that in everything, and everywhere, he has not a "fair chance." In all of the large cities there is a prejudice by the white mechanics against giving the colored mechanics a "fair chance." All branches of the trades are governed by rules and regulations which are so framed as to exclude the colored man, and in cities like Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans, where the white mechanics have not sufficient numbers to equal the demand, and where they are actually outnumbered by the colored, they command fifty cents more in a day for their labor, and very often it is of an inferior quality. Very few colored apprentices can be seen anywhere except as bootblacks bor newsboys, and this makes us apprehensive of the future, and brings the reflective minds of our race to consider the cause and look for a remedy. To my mind there is a remedy just as sure as there is a cause. I do not entertain the slightest doubt. This prejudice against the colored man's "fair chance" in the trades, is confined exclusively to the middle and lower classes, and is of foreign birth. The Southern cities were built by colored mechanical labor. In this city, twenty years before the late war, it was no unusual thing to find a majority of colored mechanics engaged in all the leading trades, and even where white men were employed it was more generally under colored foremen. In cities further North, colored mechanics were in fair demand, and all who choose could get work at current wages, and in many instances was given them. But Irish emigration was destined to strike a blow at the colored mechanic, for which it will take years for him to recover and regain his lost ground. Not because the opportunity has not presented itself, but because of his lack of energy, and want of confidence and pluck There are hundreds of mechanics scattered around in the different cities in the middle and northern States, and we may say in nearly every prominent city in the union, working at common laboring work, at wages from $1.00 to $1.50 per day, that should be at work as carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, &c., receiving wages from $3 to $4 00 per day. It cannot be said that as a rule they are not "good workmen," nor can it be truthfully said that their labor is not in demand. What is wanted, is for them to put themselves into a position where they can be got at by capitalists. A few years ago I was informed by a prominent real estate owner, that if I should get a sufficient number of colored mechanics together to build a house, he would guarantee them work for one year. Wages at that time averaged $4 00 per day for that class of mechanics. The only condition required was a reduction of seven per cent. on the price paid white mechanics. I did not succeed. Some thought it was an insult to ask them to work for less than white mechanics were getting. At the same time they were doing laboring work at $1.50 per day and not making enough money to pay their expenses and keep good shoes on their feet. Others were satisfied with the "odd jobs" that they were picking up around town. About the same time a colored man of great energy came here from the South—a bricklayer by profession—threw out his shingle and at once entered the market as a contractor. His business grew rapidly; his labor was sought for by some of the wealthiest citizens; he often had as many white mechanics employed as he had colored. He was on the high road to fame and fortune but sudden prosperity caused him to become dissipated in his habits, and consequent inattention to business, with all of its deplorable consequences. Everywhere the white trades union prohibits the admission of colored men as members, and white contractors, no matter how favorable, are prohibited from employing colored mechanics, except under rules laid down by these societies, and as long as these organizations prove effective, they will remain. Colored mechanics will gradually drop into obscenity and the grave. No colored boys to take their place, until finally the trades will pass out of their hands altogether and no condition of political parties can or will change this inevitable state of affairs one whit. I have much more to say on this subject.—*The Christian Recorder*

A white Texas planter rode with a colored man named Daniels last week for a few miles. After leaving the wagon he missed his revolver, went back and demanded it of the colored man, who either found it in his wagon or stole it from the owner. After a few words the planter handed Daniels five dollars and received the revolver for it. He then pointed it at Daniels, saying, "Now I have the dead wood on you," and demanded the five dollars. He fired once or twice, Daniels dodging. In the meanwhile Daniels drew his revolver—a bulldog—and fired five shots at Pritchard, three taking effect, one in the mouth, one in the breast, passing through the lungs and out at the back, and the other in the abdomen. Pritchard still lives, but the general impression is that he cannot survive.—*Ex.*

Pride and Variety.

BY "JOYCE."

DEAR ADVOCATE:

Bricks form the building; qualities make the character The architect chooses wisely that required to produce a noble fabric. It is well that we analyze ourselves as spiritual edifices, ascertaining what is in our composition and should remain, what is there which would be best away, what we need in "this structure that we raise" and have not. One looks upon his neighbor's wall and, finding there some uncouth brick, congratulates himself on having that place in his filled with better material; when lo, and behold! an aperture near is worse supplied.

In some respects pride and vanity are alike. Both revolve around self as a center. Both are unsightly botches on the life-pages of their possessors. Both are displeasing to our fellowman. Both are offensive to God.

In many respects, pride and vanity are unlike. Pride is taciturn; vanity, loquacious. Pride encases her virtues in an armor of haughtiness; vanity seeks flattery, through fawning. Pride is egotistically self-satisfied; vanity is aware of her poverty, but would be considered wealthy. Pride prefers a solitary life, and is nursed in the cave; vanity delights in society, and is checked by seclusion. "Pride may have a fall;" vanity has scaled no height from which to fall. Pride is a raging fire that shines with a light of its own, and destroys all before it; vanity is a brook that gives back from its glassy surface but a reflected brilliancy, and reveals its own shallowness. The proud are with eyes that magnify their own abilities and contract others; the vain have little or no merit and are gratified when believed to be what they know they are not.

Pride makes men arrogant, assuming, disagreeable; vanity, contemptible, ridiculous, laughable. The proud man secretly exults in his character; the vain openly boasts of his reputation.

Both pride and vanity are to be condemned as unfitting men for ennobling work in the world.

"Know that pride,
Howe'er disguised in its own majesty,
Is littleness;"
And
"'Tis an old maxim in the schools—
That vanity's the food of fools."

Horrible.

One day last week one of the most horrible and outrageous affairs took place in the little village of Adairville, Ky.: Sambo Bailey, living about three miles from town, on the farm of Mr. Heck Hummers, went to Adairville. While there he took a drink or two of whiskey and got a little drunk, as he usually does when he goes to town. He attended to his business and started home. Mr. Allen Bell, an ex-Representative in the Tennessee Legislature, a big man in the church, who can pray louder and longer and jump up higher when praying than any other man we know of. Mr. Bell saw Sam Bailey when Sam was starting home, and remarked to him that if he didn't mind he would fall off his horse. Sambo said to Mr. Bell that it was none of his d—d business it he did fall off. He used some other indecent language at which Mr. Bell became offended, and satisfied his revengeful spirit by striking him (an eye witness says) one hundred lashes with his coat off. The whipping was done in the livery stable. Bell got Sam into the stable, and ordered every man out; but one remained, a respectable gentleman, who saw the whole affair. He describes it as

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

He says he is willing to swear that Bell struck Sam one hundred lashes. There are marks on his person to show that he was whipped severely. One of his eyes is very nearly put out. The weapon used was a buggy whip.

There is considerable talk among the colored people about the affair, and almost every one, regardless of color or party, condemns the course of Bell as unlawful, ungentlemanly and unrefined.

On the other hand there are few old sorheads, full of prejudice and ignorance, who approve of Mr. Bell's course. They have not yet realized that this Negro is free and equal before the law.—*Commercial.*

Colored and white iron-workers in Lawrence County, Tenn., are having a race war. A number of white men were discharged and colored men hired in their stead, whereupon the white men went to the homes of the colored men, Thursday night, and endeavored to mob them. The colored men were armed, however, and drove the assailants off, but they promise to return with fire-arms to-night, when a bloody time may be expected, if the threat is carried out.—*Conservator.*

NOTICE—All arrangements for obtaining coal having been perfected, the Progressive Co-operative Association is prepared to receive orders until October 17th. The terms are 50 cents deposit on each ton ordered and the balance when the coal is delivered. The buyer has the option of ordering, in not less than one ton, at any time before April 1, 1882. The payment of one dollar secures the privileges of membership of the association. Orders will be received at the office of S. C. Douglass, Dying Establishment under National Theatre. and ascertain the low rates of coal.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

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Advertisements see rates.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Universal Mourning.

—Gloom in Sunshine.

—Strong men and heavy hearts.

—The sudden news completely unnerved all but the dry-good men.

—Mr. Cobb, is acting superintendent of Lincoln Mission Sunday School.

—Scarcely without exception the business houses of the city are heavily draped.

—Who did a rushing business from midnight in Monday through the entire day of Tuesday.

—Logan Johnson, a graduate of last year's class Howard University is lying very ill.

—The theological department of Howard University opened Monday. It promises to be very largely attended.

—Pennsylvania avenue in the habiliments of mourning, a sad and striking contrast to the same place last March gaily festooned to do honor to the coming man.

—The marriage of Ralph Langston to Miss Jackson is just announced. The marriage is said to have taken place three months ago.

Postponement.

The church pic nic to Irving Park has been postponed by the demise of the President to THURSDAY OCTOBER 6.

—W. H. B. Robinson of Boston, Mass., made a flying visit to our city this week and while here was the guest of Mrs. McCaull on 14th sureet, where his wife has been for sometime.

—J. H. Delamotta of Georgia who has just been promoted is now taking his annual leave. Mr. D has won the confidence of his fellow clerks and the respect of this community.

—C. A. Lemar of the ADVOCATE and J. H. S. Parker started off on their annual tour—going first to Chicago, thence to Boston, Newport and New York, arriving here about the first of the month.

—Two art entertainments, by Prof. N. A. West, at Zion Wesley Church, D st. bet. 5nd and 3rd sts. s. w., Monday and Wednesday evenings September 26 and 28, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

—AGarfield Memorial meeting is already talked of, at which the colored citizens in common with all other citizens can give expression to their estimate of the public services of the dead statesman. As a friend of popular education his services can not be too highly esteemed.

—The former residence of late President Garfield at the corner of 13th and I was the most heavily draped private building in the city. It had but recently been enlarged to provide for the growing necessities of General Garfield when he was called to higher public station to leave this cosy home forever. Henceforth it becomes one of the historic buildings of the city.

—MR. W. F. MATTHEWS.—*The Republican* did great unjustice to Mr. Matthews in its issue of Monday, by leaving the impression that his removal was due to evidence that he was implicated in the star route frauds. On the contrary, Asst. P. M. G. Elmer gave him a letter stating that no reflect on on his integrity was intended by the order severing his connection with the Department. Mr. Matthews intends to open a broker's and real estate office and devote his time to his rapidly extending business.

—The funeral of the late Wm. H. [illegible] took place last Sunday afternoon. The body arrived here at 12 m. Sunday and was placed in charge of Harvey, the undertaker. The funeral procession took up the march and arrived at St. Luke's P. E. Church, of which the deceased was a member, about half past three in the following order—Band, Eastern Star, Lodge No. G. U. O. of O. F., Phœnix Lodge No. 3 Masons, Simon Commandery of Knights Templars No. 1. The funeral ceremonies at the church were conducted by Rev. Osmand St. James. The body was interred at the Harmonial Cemetery.

Mr. Isaac Forbes of Craven county has a farm of 1,200 acres of land, and fifteen tenants on his farm; he has in cultivation 100 acres of corn, 180 acres of cotton, 40 acres of rice, 15 acres of peas, and 6 acres of sweet potatoes. The crops are fine order and he nas a fair prospect of making 90 or 100 bales of cotton. Mr. Forbes was born a slave and started out in life at the end of the war with nothing. —*N. Era.*

—William E. Matthews, Esq., spent Sunday last in Baltimore in company with Minister John M. Langston. Later he left with his friend, Jrs. T. Bradford, for Philadelphia, returning on Thursday, and is now engaged in fitting up his office, and hopes to be ready for business by Monday. In the mean while he can be seen at his residence, 821 14th street, N. W.

—Gentlemen desirious of obtaining suitable lodgings on reasonable terms, on a locality convenient of access to business, can obtain the same by applying to 714 K Street n. w. sept.24 1m.

—A RARE CHANCE.—Stock, Fixtures, (and Good Will), Temperance Grocery for sale. A No. 1 Business corner; now doing a business of about $20 per day, which can be increased at least one-third by the addition of liquors. Parties having any idea of buying will be invited to assist a few days in the business before purchasing, in order to satisfy themselves to the facts. Terms, $100. Answer "Business," through P. O. Box 263, or Office of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. t.f.

—Zion Wesley Sabbath School had its quarterly review in the evening. Mr. J. D. Baltimore, the superintendent, conducted the exercises from beginning to end in a creditable manner. The review of lessons, embracing the topic, golden text and subject was given by each class in order—the teacher thereof acting as catechist. After the review there was an essay by Mr. H. Rucker, on The High Standard of the Sunday School, which the speaker did not full explain before he brought his remarks to a close. The superintendent then read an essay on Influence, after which R. T. Moss delivered a few remarks on Character. Short speeches were then delivered by Messrs. Cromwell, Laws and J. R. Harris, the exercises closed. The singing was remarkably fine and deserves all commenpation.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P treet, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

Mt. Pisgah.

Last Sunday afternoon was set apart by Mt. Pisgah Sunday School for a quarterly review. Besides the Sunday School delegations were present from St. Paul, Bennings' and Union Bethel. Addresses wore delivered by Mr. Hamilton on Temperance, Frederick Douglass jr. and R. T. Moss esq. Mr. R. S. Laws, the superintendent, announced the exercises in his inimitable manner, and kept the audience in the best of humor. A liberal collection was taken up and a vote of thanks was tendered the speakers.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!

The Progressive Cooperative Association affords to our people the *very* best opportunity for purchasing coal at reduced rate. Address T. J. Minton, 1311 13th street, n. w.

Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

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Gentlemen can be accomodated at Mrs. S. A. Robinson, 1545 M street, n. w. 3t.

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ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also publish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 108 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

ODD FELLOWS.

Integrity Lodge No. 1768 G. U. O. of O. F, Worcester; Mass., celebrated the fifth anniversary of their organization yesterday in an imposing manner, and with a completeness of detail never before attempted by the colored citizens of Worcester. Their invitations to kindred organizations in other cities met with a prompt response and three or four hundred visitors, including women and children, were in attendence The visitors arrived on the early morning trains from Boston, Providence and New York, and reported to the reception committee at Mechanics Hall. The time until nearly noon was spent in exchanging congratulations. The several organizations assembled on Front street at 11:45 and paraded There were in line. Partrigarchie No. 2, Sumner Bay State and Harvard Lodges of Boston, Patriarchie No. 4, Narraganselt, Weybosset, Hope and North Star Lodges—representatives of Philomathaan Lodge No. 644 of Boston were also in line M. V. P., W. H. C. Curtis delivered the oration. J. J. Smith and I. Mason, N. G. of Integrity Lodge—were the other spectators.

At night a promonade concert and ball were given and well attended.

At an adjourned meeting of the District Lodge of the District of Columbia, G. U. O. of O. F., held Sept. 19, 1881, the following district officers were elected to serve for the year 1882: J. A Simmes, District Master; W. H. Johnson, Deputy District Master; J. W. Butcher, District Secretary; Truman Rose, District Treasurer; J. H Pinkney, District Chaplain; T. K. Richardson, District Guardian; B. F. Dabney, District Warden; W. C. Coston, District Marshal. Executive Committee—J. F. N. Wilkinson, C. H. Marshall, Carey Parks. Committee on Appeals—J. H. Pinkney, W. C. Coston, Alger White, M. C. Maxfield, Hamilton Wilson. Committee on Grievances—R. H. Jones, D. B. Webster, J. W. Thomas, J. A. Perry, Charles Givens. Committee on Widows, Orphans and Charity—J. W. Herd, J. E. Scott, R. B. Ross, Jackson Howard, Abraham Hayson. Committee on Insurance—T. H. Wright, C. F. Mosby, A. K. Manning. Committee on Finance—J. N. Mayne, W. D. Montague, B. T. Holmes.

MASONIC.

The following officers for the Grand Lodge of Indiana, were elected for the ensuing years: H. A Rogan, Indianapolis, R. W. D. G. M.; Alexander Smith, Madison, R. W. D. G. M.; W. P. Floyd, Indianapolis, G. S. W.; Alfred Palmer, Mitchel G. J. W.; J. D. Kersey, Frankfort, G. Treas.; E P. Whitsell, Ft. Wayne, G. Sec.; George Elliot, Indianapolis, Lecturer; Rev. Green McFarland Evansville, G. Chapman; Henry Clay, New Albany, H. W. Harrison, Laporte, R. W. Wells, Indianapolis, Trustees; Henry White, Greencastle G. M.; W. H. Harvey, G. S. B.; W. Jackson, G. S. D.; W. E. Biggs, Jeffersonville, G. J. D.; B. F Banks, Laporte, G. S. S.; J. Hill Seymour, G. J. S.; C. Lanier, Indianapolis, D. D. G. M.; J Finley Terre Haute, G. T.; Henry Clay, New Albany, D. G. M. 2nd District; Joshua Davis, Terre Haute D. G. M. 3rd District; C. T. F. Brooks, Ft Wayne, D. G. M. 4th District.

The usual routine business was transacted and Terre Haute was decided upon for the next place of meeting.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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Aug. 20, 4t.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Secretary, Howard University.

Washington D. C

jy.-2-3m.

A GRAND

UNION CHURCH PIC NIC

will be held at IRVING PARK, on the B. and O. R. R. on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881, under the auspices of the SOCIETY OF SIMON THE CYRENIAN, assisted by the following Churches: St. Mary's and St. Luke's, of Washington; St. James,' Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Matthew's, and Howard Chapel, of Baltimore St. Philip's of Aquasco; St. Philip's, Westminster and S. Philip's, Annapolis.

The OBJECT of the meeting will be, to awaken a more active interest in advancing Church work among the Colored People.

Addresses will be made in the afternoon by the following Clergymen and Laymen, viz., Rev. Drs. Leakin and Leeds, and Rev. Mr. Kirkus, of Baltimore; Rev Drs. Paret, Crummel, Lindsay, Mr John H. Brooks, and Drs. A. T. Augusta, of Washington, and William Bishop, of Annapolis

The addresses will be interspersed with music by the choirs of S. Mary and S. James, of Baltimore, and volunteer singers from Washington assisted by the Monumental Orchestra. The three military companies of the District have been invited, and special address will be delivered to them by the Rev. C. B. Perry, of St. Mary's, the Virgin.

Trains leave Balto. at 8.50 A. M. and 12.15, 2,50 5.00 and 5 00 P. M.

Trains leave Washington at 10.00 A. M., 12.10 1.30, 4.30, and 4.40 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cts. Children, between 5 and 12 years, 25 cts.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Osmund S. James, William Waters, James Madison, James C. Bishop, William H. Bishop Sr., George Cooke, James Hope, Thomas Gordon Walter Fowler.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

A. J. Johnson, Frank Upsher, Spencer Murray Sr., Richard Mason, Daniel Murray, John Hunt James W. Grayson, William Thompson, James Hughes.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

James T. Bradford, Burwell Banks, J. B Waters, Wm. H. Bishop, Jr., Spencer Murray Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

C. A. Fleetwood, C. A. Johnson, Walker W Lewis, Hutchens C. Bishop.

Sep. 10-2t.

VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

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11:05 a. m.—WHITE SULPHER LIMITED EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday to Fauquier and White Sulphur Springs PARLOR CAR, Washington to White Sulphur Springs.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CARS daily from Washington to Augusta Ga, without change.

10:15 p. m.—VIRGINIA SPRINGS EXPRESS, daily, for all points South via Danville, and West via C. & O. R. R. Passengers for Manassas Division will take 7:10 a. m. train daily, except Sunday. For Warrenton, 7:10 a. m. daily.

For tickets and information call at Virginia Midland Office, 601 Pennsylvania Avenue.

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THE NEWS.

Mrs. Susan May Bonaparte, widow of the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died at her residence, 85 Park avenue, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Peace and order having been restored in New Orleans, Governor McEnery has withdrawn his proclamation declaring the city under martial law.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of August, 1881, were $25,547,521, and during August, 1880, $31,734,860; for the two months ended August 31, 1881, $45,584,228, and for the two months ended August 31, 1880, $62,964,537; for the eight months ended August 31, 1881, $157,656,205, and during the corresponding period in 1880, $185,321,202.

Dispatches received say snow has been falling at Creston, Iowa, and in the southern portions of Minnesota.

Ex-Senator Christiancy has been challenged by Dr. Lugenball, brother of Mrs. Christiancy. He declined the challenge and had a warrant issued for the doctor. Mr. Christiancy was robbed in Washington of a casket of jewelry belonging to a Peruvian lady.

William H. Lyman, another United States forger, and Robert Bowman, an accomplice, were arrested at Hudson, N. Y., charged with raising and forging drafts on the American Express Company.

A Little Rock dispatch says: Jane Campbell, a colored woman living near Dyke's mill, killed two of her children, aged ten and twelve, by beating out their brains with a pine knot, for some trivial act of disobedience. After the inquest, when the cause of death became generally known, a mob of whites and blacks dragged Mrs. Campbell from her cabin, and despite her screams, literally roasted her alive."

The citizens of Tucsin, Arizona, are armed and moving on the Apache Indians. They are thoroughly aroused, and will send memorials to Congress asking for the removal or extermination of "Lo, the poor Indian."

The anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated in Mexico by the inauguration of public works throughout the country.

Two women were seen to walk deliberately across the Ohio river at Bellaire one of them carrying a large market bsaket.

Forty cents a pound is the current rate for the wool product in West Virginia.

The sheriff of Elliott county, Kentucky, with a posse of seven men, captured a Ku-Klux party of about twenty, who had assembled at a school-house and were planning an assassination. They were all taken to court and bound over. In the party were one minister, two constables and a number of prominent citizens.

John Henderson, a young man, has been arrested for putting fence-rails on the Richmond and Danville track, between Reidsville and Greensboro', in North Carolina. He was caught on the track, and confessed his crime.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is quietly assuming the proportions of a great through trunk line from the West to deep water at the mouth of the James river.

Judge Thomas A. Foster, of the firm of Foster & Hanlan, at Calhoun, Ga., committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

The main exhibition building on the Centennial grounds has been sold by Mr. B. C. Mitchell to a syndicate of Pittsburg and other capitalists for $175,000. A profit of $75,000 in three months.

Beatty's piano and organ factories were burned out at Washington, N. J.; loss $200,000. Five hundred hands have lost employment by the fire.

A lively contest is in progress between the business men of Louisville and Cincinnati for the Southern trade. A large delegation of Southern Merchants recently started for Cincinnati, but were captured by Louisville drummers, switched off to that city, and their wants supplied.

In the State of West Virginia at least thirty different railroads have been projected and charters granted to the companies.

The anti-monopoly people in New York have had twenty thousand copies of a petition in favor of the Reagan bill, in favor of congressional control of the railroads prepared for distribution for signatures in all the principal cities of the Union.

U. S. Senator Hill, of Georgia, has been reported to be in a critical condition. Dr. Gross, who performed the operation on his throat, says: I am perfectly satisfied with the result of the last operation I performed on the Senator, and do not doubt that it will afford him permanent relief. I see no danger of his losing his power of speech. He will probably leave the hospital in a few days."

A despatch from Santiago announces that Dr. Santa Mari has been installed as president of Chili.

The most decided sympathy for the friends of the late President are expressed throughout the entire country, and in all European nations where the telegragh reaches. The Queen of England has expressed the most profound sympathy with Mrs. Garfield in her loss and the nation's loss.

As stated in the despatches that the guard at the jail was increased. Increase was made on order of Adjutant-General Drum. The latter stated that the present guard was, in his opinion, sufficient. He did not fear any attack upon the jail. Upon the question of guarding Guiteau, a new point has been raised. The jail here is the property of the United States. Under the law the army can be called upon to guard that property and all its contents, which include Guiteau. But United States troops cannot be used to guard Guiteau when he is taken from jail. The posse comitatus clause of the Army bill passed two years ago forbids such use of troops. While Guiteau is in a United States jail, he can be guarded by United States troops; just as soon, however, as he is taken from jail he must be handed over to the civil authorities, and upon them devolves the duty of protecting him. Under the posse comitatus clause of the Army bill, military jurisdiction will cease when Guiteau is once taken outside the walls of the jail by the civil authorities.

John Bunt and Annie Peters were to have been married in Pulaski county, Kentucky. The preacher and invited guests had arrived. There was a storm coming. During a pause in the wind, the expectant bride went to the door to welcome the groom. She gave a joyous laugh of recognition, and ran to meet him at the gate; but at that moment a bolt of thunder shook the hills, and Annie Peters fell dead from a stroke of lightning.

A destructive conflagration has laid most of the business portion of Gainesville, Texas in ashes. Loss $60,000 to $75,000. Insurance nominal.

The Washington agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company said that President Garfield had twenty-five thousand dollars insurance on his life in that company, and that he also had policies in other companies.

Colonel Hollingsworth, superintendent of the Mount Vernon estate, has had the flag placed at half-mast and the mansion elaborately decorated. This is the first time the mansion at Mount Vernon was ever placed in mourning on the occasion of the death of a president.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is in New York, and in an interview has expressed himself in favor of Senator Bayard for president of the Senate.

The rolling mill of the Georgia Iron Works, at Atlanta, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $150,000, insurance $50,000.

E. E. Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn., announces the discovery at his observatory, on the 20th of September, 1881, at 2 o'clock A. M., Washington mean time, of a bright comet in seven hours forty-six minutes right ascension and thirteen degrees twenty-eight minutes north deciination, with a daily motion of three degrees northeast.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An association in opposition to the Nihilists has been organized by three hundred Russian nobles known as the "Sacred Legion."—Diphtheria is epidemic in Russia, and the mortality is very great.—A second land-slip is feared at Elm, Switzerland.—The King of Dahomey recently sacrifised a large number of prisoners of war at Abomey.

The Irish National Convention convened at Dublin yesterday, about a thousand delegates being present. Mr. Parnell presided, and made a speech condemnatory of the course of the government towards Ireland, and advising the people to buy no English goods. The Land League resolutions were adopted by acclamation.—Jerome Napoleon has renounced his claims to the leadership of the Bonapartists in favor of his son, Prince Victor, and has gone to Constantinople.—Canon Camphfello, of St. Peter's, has renounced Catholicity.

A cable dispatch announces that the Queen of England has ordered the court to go into mourning for a week as a mark of respect to the memory of President Garfield.

Natavity of Diseases.

The ordinary infectious had their origin, so far as can be learned, in the countries indicated below. Physicians will be interested in reading the summary:

The Cholera—This disease had its origin in India.

The Small-pox—In the east; known in China nearly 1,200 years before Christ.

The Plague—An Oriental disease; has a distinct geographical range.

The Typhoid Fever—Ireland is its birthplace.

The Typhous and Relapsing Fevers.—Have fixed centers in Ireland, Galicia, upper Silesia and some provinces of Northern Italy.

The Military Fever—Is epidemic in a few provinces in France, Germany and Italy.

Scarlatina—Probably a native of Arabia.

Epidemic Dysentery—Home in the tropics.

The Dengue—In southern latitudes, with sharp geographical limits.

The Yellow Fever—Distinctly traced to the Antilles.

The Chaoalongo—Chili.

The Verruga—Peru.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

What loneliness is more lonely than distrust?

Nothing dies so hard and rallies so often as intolerance.

Good manners and good morals are sworn friends and firm allies.

We should believe only in works; words are sold for nothing everywhere.

As the rays of forbearance dispel the mists of enmity, so do they ripen the impulses of affection.

He who easily forgets benefits done toward him is probably possessed of a shallow brain as well as a callous heart.

The chief properties of wisdom are, to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, provident of things to come.

What the rudder is to the ship, conscience is to the character; as the one is valueless without skill, so is the other without truth.

It is very difficult for one to see the virtues of others unless he has some virtue in himself. The bad man always suspects others of falsehood, and so overreaches himself, while the good man is apt to trust everybody and so gets cheated. It is a funny world to live in, and yet we are all anxious to stay.

The health of the late Lorenzo Delmonico, the famous New York restaurant-keeper, is said to have been injured by his excessive smoking. He had his cigars made expressly for his own use in Cuba. They were almost black and half as long again as ordinary cigars. He consumed on an average thirty a day.

HUMOROUS.

Even the most expert riflemen are fond of Misses.

The man who gets into a pickle isn't always sharp.—*Lowell Citizen.*

A hangman who did not wish to disclose his vocation, said that he was traveling for a suspender company.

There's the postage stamp, now it's always a head, and yet it seems to be its fate to get licked.—*Somerville Journal.*

When you see a fruit-peeling on the sidewalk, push it off into the gutter; it will not take long, and there is no telling but the first person to be disabled by it if it remains there may be a poor man who owes you money.—*Philadelphia News.*

"Down in front!" said two or three young ladies who sat behind Smythekins at a concert. And as his moustache was just starting, he thought they meant something personal, and he blushed.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

Two neighboring villages are fighting for the possession of a bridge which spans a stream dividing the towns. This is all wrong. It belongs to neither, as it is only a cross between the two.—*Syracuse Sunday Times.*

When you see two women slowly meandering up the street talking attentively to each other, you can make up your mind that there's something mighty important about to be developed. Just as like as not they are going to buy a yard and a-half of ribbon to "match" a new suit.—*New Haven Register.*

RELIGIOUS READING.

Love.

Says Spurgeon: "Love to Christ smooths the path of duty, and wings the feet to travel it; it is the bow which impels the arrow of obedience; it is the mainspring moving the wheels of duty; it is the strong arm tugging the oar of diligence. Love is the marrow of the bones of fidelity, the blood in the veins of piety, the sinews of spiritual strength; yea, the life of sincere devotion. He that hath love can no more be motionless than the aspen in the gale, the seared leaf in the hurricane, or the spray on the tempest. As well may hearts cease to beat as love to labor. Love is instinct with activity, it cannot be idle; it is full of energy; it cannot content itself with littles; it is the well-spring of heroism, and great deeds are the gushings of its fountain; it is a giant; it heapeth mountains upon mountains, and thinks the pile but little; it is a mighty mystery, for it changes bitter into sweet; it calls death life, and life death; and it makes pain less painful than enjoyment."

The True Method.

The world, if ever it is to be reformed by men, and through men, can only be so by the personal intercourse of living men—living epistles, not dead ones. Love, meekness, kindness, forbearance, unselfishness, manifested in human souls, uttering themselves by word, look, and deed, and not by mere description of these sentiments, or essays upon them, can alone regenerate man. Neither money, nor schools, nor churches can ever be substituted for living men. Not ministers going their rounds like policemen with black clothes and white neckties, nor elders taking statistics, nor deacons giving alms, or ladies, tracts; all good, but we want Christians, whether they be smiths, or shoemakers, or tailors, or grocers, or coach-drivers, or advocates, to remember their own responsibilities, their own immense influence for good, and to be personal ministers for good.

Religious News and Notes.

The New Version has 384 changes in the Epistle to the Ephesians, which contains only 155 verses.

The sales of the Moody and Sankey hymn books, which are called by the name of Gospel Hymns, have reached 9,337,000 copies.

The Baptists in France are said to have doubled in ten years.

North Carolina is the largest Conference of the Methodist Church South, having 67,051 members; North Georgia has 62,878, and Virginia, 61,449.

Bishop Huntington has ordained two young Indians as deacons in the Episcopal Church. They were taken prisoners three years ago, and will now return as missionaries to their tribes.

The Greek government has issued an order that the Bible shall be read in the public schools in the ancient and not in the modern tongue. This introduces the Greek Testament into 1,200 schools, which contain 80,000 pupils.

In France a man is not allowed to be an active Young Men's Christian Association member after he has attained to the age of thirty years. In England, age is not taken into consideration, the Earl of Shaftsbury, President of the London Association, being eighty years of age.

France pays ten million dollars yearly in salaries to prelates and clergy.

A single Methodist college, the Ohio Wesleyan University, is represented by two missionaries in Japan, six in China, three in India, one in Italy, two in South America, and one in Mexico.

The Southern Presbyterian church has two churches in the Province of Pernambuco, Brazil, and two other congregations.

It is proposed to make a new canvass of London, in order to bring a larger proportion of the children into the Sunday-schools. The number of Sunday-school scholars in the metropolis is now within a fraction of ten per cent. of the whole population, but a quarter of a million of the children are still out.

The Rev. Mr. Soper, a Methodist missionary in Japan, on a recent tour to the north of Tokio, baptized twenty-nine persons of both the educated and uneducated classes, who had been converted through the labors of one of the native preachers and an assistant.

The Presbyterian German Theological Seminary at Bloomfield, N. J., has sent out more than thirty educated German missionaries who are now preaching to their countrymen in the United States. Another institution, at Dubuque, Iowa, is also educating German ministers.

Two enormous lamp pedestals of blue and white porcelain, twenty-three feet high, have been made in Seto, in Onasi, Japan, a place celebrated for its fine pottery.

(Troy, (N. Y.) Morning Telegram and Wig.)

Rubbing the Midnight Oil.

In the Philadelphia *Times* of a recent date, we notice an item referring to the miraculously quick cure of a prominent druggist of that city, Mr. J. M. Higgins, Germantown Road and Morris street, who had an awful attack of rheumatism of the knee. He applied St. Jacobs Oil at night, and next morning was well and in his store as usual.

There is no way of making a permanent success in this world without giving an honest equivalent for it.

(St. Louis Chronicle.)

Advice is cheap,—dreadfully cheap. But we must be true to our instincts of humanity and tell our suffering friends to use St. Jacobs Oil, and surprise their rheumatism and themselves also at the result. J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., of Chicago, says: I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted, did I not raise my voice in its praise.

Pursue what you know to be attainable; make truth your object, and your studies will make you a wise man.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan 14, 1880.
I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Many receive their creeds as they do their money, because they find it in circulation.

Every to-morrow has two handles. We can take hold of it by the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.

Persons who stand upon their Feet, whether men or women, are often troubled with serious pains and weaknesses in the back, loins and other parts of the body. It has been proved beyond a doubt, however, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a certain preventive of these troubles.

Many preserve themselves by humbling themselves; the bullet flies over him that stoops.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has to equal.

Don't Die in the House.
Ask Druggist's for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c.

PETROLIA, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879.
MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.:—My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your CARBOLINE.
D. NIXON.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as geometry.

Vegetine.

Female Weaknesses.

No better remedy in the whole materia medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system, or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, VEGETINE can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by VEGETINE, has amply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try VEGETINE, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine---Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., July 25, 1878.
H. R. STEVENS, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with *Heart* and *Kidney Disease*, and other *Female Weaknesses*, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your VEGETINE, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my 66th year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.
MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

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PREPARED BY

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To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT.
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It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when ROSADALIS will restore health to the physical organization. ROSADALIS is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrotula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints, and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast.

DR. ROGER'S WORM SYRUP instantly destroys WORMS.

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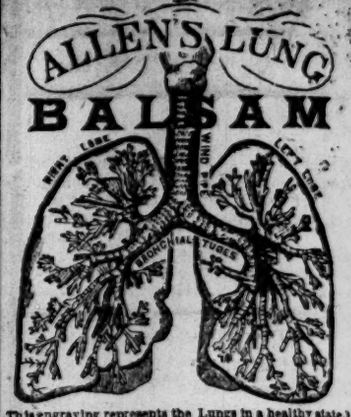

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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